EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES. "THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE." VOL. II.—No. 11.

EASTON, MARYLAND. SEMI-WEEKLY. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1836.

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,
Printed and published by
SPENCER & SHERWOOD,
(PUBLISHERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)
EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING.

TERMS:—Semi-Weekly at Four Dollars per annum;—if paid in advance, Three dollars will discharge the debt, and

The Weekly, on Tuesday morning, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents;—if paid in advance, Two dollars will discharge the debt.

All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance.

No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Notice.

The Proprietors of the Steam Mill at Easton Point, have the pleasure to announce to the public, that they are now prepared to receive and grind Wheat Corn and Rye, &c.

The mill will be set in motion every Monday morning and continue in operation from day to day, while there is grain of any kind to keep it in motion. Every attention will be given to the wishes and instruction of their customers and the dispatch of business. An experienced, first rate miller who can produce satisfactory recommendation of his skill & other necessary qualifications, may obtain a desirable situation by application to the superintendant at the mill. Jan. 12

Valuable Mill seat and Land at
PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the MILL PROPERTY where he resides, situated on the navigable waters of Chester River, about three miles from Chester Town. There are one hundred and thirty acres of land—40 acres of prime arable land—40 acres of fine meadow and marsh, and the balance in wood. The improvements are a two story BRICK MILL, large frame FULLING MILL HOUSE, Fulling Mill and Carding Machine, a two story frame Dwelling—2 rooms on the lower floor and 4 above, Carriage House, Corn House and stable. This property is now being repaired, but will be ready to be put in operation in a few days. The terms will be accommodating and possession given immediately if desired. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

SAMUEL RINGGOLD, jr.

june 9

A CARD.

A. WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of Negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, &c. that he still continues to purchase Negroes at the highest price in cash, notwithstanding he has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the *highest prices* for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others. oct 8

To the Printers of the U. States.

F. SPITTALL.

WOOD LETTER CUTTER & ENGRAVER
No. 21 Franklin Place, Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Printers of the United States, that he has commenced the manufacture of

WOOD LETTERS.

Wood Letters of every discription from four to thirty-four lines Pica, or upwards, made to order on the shortest notice.

ORNAMENTAL LETTERS.

Ornamental Letters of entirely new and splendid patterns, for heads of Newspapers, Title Lines, &c. from two lines Great Primer to any size larger.

His type will be made of materials of the best assortment, well seasoned and prepared by machinery, invented for the purpose, which ensures the most exact adjustment.

Specimens will be published as early as possible.

ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD.

Executed with neatness and promptitude. Heads for Newspapers, Fac Similes, Ornamental and plain Rules, &c. &c. cut with the greatest accuracy in type metal or wood.

Old cast metal cuts, ornaments &c. engraved over, and made equal to new, for half their original cost.

A liberal discount for cash. Six months credit on the most approved security. Orders from the country promptly attended to.—All letters must be post paid.

☞ Editors of papers in the country who will give the above advertisement a few insertions, and forward a paper containing the same to the advertiser, will be paid therefor in any of the above mentioned materials.

Oct. 6

NEW SADDLERY.

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a fresh supply of

SADDLERY,

Consisting in part of the following articles:
Hard Solder Bitts and Stirrups,
English Brille Leathers, Gig, Twig, and Chay Whips, foreign and domestic.

Harness of all descriptions kept on hand or made at the shortest notice. Orders from a distance will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Harness of any kind will be repaired at the shortest notice and upon the most accommodating terms.

Easton, Oct. 3

Blacksmiths Wanted.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ two Blacksmiths, one to work on edged Tools, the other on Country work. None need apply except men of sober habits, to them liberal wages will be given.

JAMES SMITH.

Greensborough, Jan. 19 tf

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW PUBLICATION TO BE CALLED

THE CATHOLIC PERIODICAL LIBRARY.

Which is designed to be a reprint of all the best Catholic Works in the English Language, in the weekly numbers, at 8 cents each.

THE dearth and scarcity of the best Catholic works must long have been a source of regret to every intelligent and observing Catholic in America. So limited has been the sale, and so great the expense of printing these books, that but few individuals in the country have been sufficiently enterprising to undertake their publication; and their publication; and their price, in consequence, has been more than portionably high. In fact, so dear have Catholic books in general been, that it has been entirely impossible for the poorer members of the Catholic community, who stand most in need of instruction and for whom the Books have in general been compiled, to obtain copies, even of those work, which are nearly essential to the practice of rrelithgion.

The subscriber has long since observed this fact with the utmost regret, and may certainly say, that up to this time, he has at least done something to reduce the prices of the most necessary Catholic works. Our religious books are still, however, extremely dear, and the Subscriber, depending on the support of a liberal and enlightened Catholic community, has determined to issue a Periodical publication, which, by its cheapness, will place all the best Catholic works within the reach of the poorest individual; and from the neatness and elegance of its execution will be found worthy of a place in the libraries of the rich. Such a proposition as that which the subscriber proposes to issue, has long been called for by the exigencies of the Catholic community; and the rapidly increasing number of the members of our Holy Church seems fully to justify him in the expectation that it will meet with sufficient encouragement to enable him to conduct it successfully. He, therefore, notwithstanding the expense and risk attending it, and confiding entirely to the liberality and generosity of his fellow Catholics of the United States and the Canadas has resolved to put it to press forthwith; and he therefore throws himself on his Catholic brethren, and calls on them for their support and patronage.

In this undertaking he is principally encouraged by the hope that it will meet with the cordial approbation of the clergy in general, and that he will be aided by the powerful assistance of that learned and devoted body of men. The undertaking is one which is eminently calculated to disseminate the principles of our holy religion, widely throughout the country, affording, the clergy of their parochial flocks, at an uncommonly low rate, at all the necessary knowledge and instruction. The subscriber, therefore earnestly requests that the Bishops and Clergy in general will exert their powerful influence in order to increase the popularity of the work and to obtain a sufficient number of subscribers to enable him to carry it on with success. By these means they will augment the spiritual comforts of their charges, and contribute, in a great measure, to dispel the prejudices by which our brethren of the other denominations are unfortunately blinded.

TERMS.

The Catholic Periodical Library will be published in Weekly numbers, of fifty pages each, duodecimo size, on fine royal paper and beautiful new type, stitched in handsome wrappers and will embrace the whole of the most celebrated Controversial and Devotional works, together with a large fund of ecclesiastical history. The first number will be issued on Saturday, November 7th.—Terms of subscription $4 Per Annum, or Eight Cents per Number, payable in advance.

Liberal commissions will be allowed to Agents. Any six persons, who may live at a distance, remitting a twenty dollar note, may have six copies of the work sent them for one year.

N. B. Postmasters throughout the country are requested to act as agents.

The following is a list of a few of the works which will be issued in this publication, and which will follow each other in rapid succession.

Moore's Travels of an Irish Gentleman in search of a religion; Bossuet's History of the Variations of the Protestant Churches; The Faith of Catholics, by Kirk and Berrington; Haywarden's True Church of Christ shown; Haywarden's Charity and Truth; Mores Catholic, or Ages of Faith; Mumford's Question of Questions; Mumford's Catholic Scripturist; Lingard's History of the Anglo-Saxon Church; Perpetuity of the Faith; Dr. M'-Hale's Evidences of the Catholic Church; Fleury's Manners of the Israelites; Fleury's Manners of Christians; Lannegan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland; Bishop Hay's Works; Prince Gallitzin's Controversial Writtings; Manning's Works; O'Leary's Tracts; St. Bonaventure's Life of Christ; Challoner's Meditations; Butler's Book of the Catholic Church; Butler's Festivals and Fasts; Butler's Lives of Saints; Dr. Lingard's edition of Ward's Errata.

The above is a collection of Standard Catholic Works, which could not be purchased for less than seventy dollars; and it would be almost impossible to obtain many of the works included in it at any price whatever. The collection can now be obtained in this cheap and elegant Periodical for the uncommonly low price of about Twenty Dollars.

All new Catholic Works will be published in the Periodical Library as soon as received, and able translators will be provided for all the European publications of peculiar excellence.

JOHN DOYLE, Bookseller, N. Y.

Oct. 31.

NOTICE.

THOSE persons indebted to Richard Spencer for Blacksmithing, are hereby notified that the same must be paid to Mr. S. S. Satterfield, in whose hands the accounts are placed, on or before the first day of February next, or they will be proceeded against according to law.

Jan. 19 td

POETRY.

IMPROMPTU,
TO THE AMERICAN EAGLE.
(Written with an Eagle's quill.)

Far in the depths of ether blue,
When golden light forever beams,
In regions rare which man ne'er knew,
Beyond the wayward poet's dreams;
There hast thou gazed upon the sun,
And shamed his lustre with thine eye;
Cleaving the clouds that thunder'd on,
Scatt'ring their lightnings thro' the sky.

And thou hast rode upon the storm,
Shrieking above the howling wind;
While soaring to the realms of calm,
Leaving the warring clouds behind.
Thy throne is on the mountain crest—
Thy range the boundless realms of air,
And, where man loves his freedom best
Above all bliss—thy throne is there.

When Freedom's banner waved on high,
And proudly hail'd the rising sun,
Its red stripes caught thy flaming eye,
And swiftly from the azure zone,
With wings of might and shrieking loud,
Down from thine eyry thou didst speed,
And nestle in its azure cloud—
The symbol of a nation freed!

[*Balt. Reformer.*

THE DARK WINTER TIME.

BY T. H. BAILEY.

A goblet [illegible] may be shining,
The bitter the poison within;
So gay wreaths are often entwining,
The lure that entices to sin.
Oh! turn from the false tongues that flatter,
They cannot ensoble a crime;
Oh! think of the thorns they would scatter,
O'er thy path in the dark winter time.

The home of thy youth may be lonely,
The friends of thy youth may be cold;
The morals they teach may seem only
Fit chains for the feeble and old,
Yet, though they may fetter a spirit
That soars in the pride of its prime,
The friends of thy infancy merit
All thy love in the dark winter time.

The stranger in gaze would away thee,
Attracting the finger of scorn!
Go, gaze once again on thy dwelling;
The porch where the wild flowers climb;
Go pray whilst thy young heart is swelling,
Pray for peace in the dark winter time.

COWPER'S COMPARISON OF VOLTAIRE TO A POOR COTTAGER.

Yon cottager who weaves at her own door—
Pillow and bobbins all her little store—
Content though mean, and cheerful if not gay,
Shuffling her threads about the live-long day,
Just earns a scanty pittance, and at night,
Lies down secure; her heart and pockets light:
She for her humble sphere by nature fit,
Has little understanding, and no wit;
Receives no praise—but though her lot be such,
(Toilsome and indigent) she renders much;
Just knows, and knows no more, her bible true,
A truth the brilliant Frenchman never knew.
And in that charter reads, with sparkling eyes,
Her title to a treasure in the skies.
O happy peasant! Oh unhappy bard,
His the mere tinsel, her's the rich reward:
He praised, perhaps, for ages yet to come,
She never heard of, half a mile from home:
He lost in errors, his vain heart prefers,
She safe in the simplicity of hers.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

Wm. Shaw was an upholsterer, at Edinburg, in 1721. He had a daughter, Catharine Shaw who lived with him. She encouraged the addresses of John Lawson, a jeweller, to whom William Shaw declared the most insuperable objections, allowing him to be a profligate young man addicted to every kind of dissipation. He was forbidden the house, but the daughter continuing to see him clandestinely, the father on the discovery, kept her strictly confined.

William Shaw had, for some time pressed his daughter to receive the addresses of a son of Alexander Robertson, a friend and neighbor; and one evening, being urgent with thereon she peremptorily refused declaring she preferred death, to being young Robertson's wife. The father grew enraged, and the daughter more positive; so that the most passionate expressions arose on both sides, and the words, "barbarity, cruelty and death," were frequently pronounced by the daughter! At length he left her, locking the door after him.

The greater part of the buildings at Edingburg, are formed on the plan of the chambers in our inns of court; so that many families inhabit rooms on the same floor, having all one common staircase. William Shaw dwelt in one part of these and a single partition only divided his apartment from that of James Morrison, a watch case maker. This man had indistinctly overheard the conversation and quarrel between Catharine Shaw and her father, but was particularly struck with the repetition of the above words, she having pronounced them loudly and emphatically! For some little time after the father was gone out, all was silent, but presently Morrison heard several groans from the daughter. Alarmed he ran to some of his neighbors under the same roof. These entering Morrison's room, and listening attentively, not only heard the groans but distinctly heard Catharine Shaw, two or three times, faintly exclaim—"cruel father, thou art the cause of my death!" Struck with this, they flew to the door of Shaw's apartment: they knocked—no answer was given. The knocking was still repeated—still no answer. Suspicions had before arisen against the father, [illegible] were now confirmed; a constable was [illegible] and, an entrance forced; Catharine was [illegible] welltering in her blood; and the fatal [illegible] by her side!—She was alive but speechless [illegible] on questioning as to owing her death [illegible] just able to make a motion with her head, apparently in the affirmation and expired.

[illegible] at this critical moment, William Shaw [illegible] and enters the room. All eyes are on him. He sees his neighbors and a constable in his apartment, and seems much disordered [illegible] but at the sight of his daughter, he grows pale, trembles and is ready to sink. The surprise and the succeeding horror, leave [illegible] doubt of his guilt in the breasts of his [illegible]; and even that little is done away on [illegible] discovering that the shirt of William Shaw is bloody.

[illegible] was instantly hurried before a magistrate, and, upon the depositions of all the parties committed to prison on suspicion. He [illegible] shortly after [illegible] trial, when, in his [illegible], he acknowledged having confined [illegible] daughter to [illegible] intercourse with his son; that he [illegible] insisted on Lawson [illegible] he had quarrelled with her on the subject the evening she fell [illegible] murdered, as the witness Morrison [illegible] deposed; but he averred, that he left his daughter unharmed and untouched; and that [illegible] found upon his shirt was there because he having bled himself some days before, [illegible] bandage becoming untied. These assertions did not weigh a feather with the jury; opposed to the strong circumstantial evidence of the daughter's expressions of "barbarity, cruelty, death," and of "cruel father, thou art the cause of my death,"—together with that apparently affirmative motion of her head, and of the blood so seemingly accidentially discovered on the father's shirt, [illegible] several concurring circumstances. On this William Shaw found guilty, was executed and was hanged in chains, at Leigh Walk, [illegible] November, 1721.

[illegible] there a person in Edinburgh, who believes the father guiltless? Not one! notwithstanding his latest words at the gallows—"I am innocent of my daughter's murder." But [illegible] August 1722, as a man, who had become [illegible] assessor of the late William Shaw's [illegible], was rummaging by chance in the [illegible] where Catharine Shaw, died he accidentally perceived a paper fallen into a cavity [illegible] the side of the chimney. It was [illegible] as a letter, which, on opening contained the following:—"Barbarous father, your [illegible] in having put it out of my power ever [illegible] my fate to that of the only man I could [illegible] and tyrannically insisting upon my marriage with one I always hated, has made me form a resolution to put an end to an existence which [illegible] a burthen to me. I doubt not I shall [illegible] happy in another world, for sure no [illegible] can require that I should any [illegible] live in torment to myself in this! My [illegible] plunged the murderous knife into the bosom of the unhappy—Catharine Shaw."

This letter has been shown, the hand writing recognized and sworn to be Catharine Shaw's, by many of her relations and friends. It became the public talk; and the magistracy of Edinburg, on a scrutiny, being convinced of its authenticity, they ordered the body of William Shaw to be taken from the gibbet, and given to his family for interment; and as the only reparation to his memory, and the honor of his surviving relations, they caused a pair of colors to be waved over his grave in token of his innocence.

A MAN AND TIGER COMBAT.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE EAST.

[From the Oriental Annual.]

"The next scene was of a far more awful character. A man entered the arena, armed only with a Coorg knife, and clothed with short trowsers, which barely covered his hips, and extended half way down the thighs. The instrument which he wielded in his right hand was a heavy blade, something like the coulter of a plough, about 2ft. long, and full 3ins. wide, gradually diminishing towards the handle, with which it formed a right angle. The knife is used with dexterity by the Coorgs; being swung round in the hand before the blow is inflicted and then brought into contact with the object intended to be struck with a force and effect truly astounding.

"The champion had now presented himself before the Rajah was about to be opposed to a tiger, which he volunteered to encounter almost naked, and armed only with the weapon I have just described. He was rather tall, with a slight figure, but his chest was deep his arms long and muscular. His legs were thin yet the action of the muscles were perceptible with every movement, whilst the freedom of his gait, and the [illegible] emotions that he performed preparatory to the hazardous enterprise in which he was about to be engaged, showed that he possessed uncommon activity, combined with no ordinary degree of strength. The expression of countenance was absolutely sublime, when he gave the signal for the tiger to be let loose; it was the very concentration of moral energy—the index of a high and settled resolution. His body glistened with the oil which had been rubbed over in order to promote the elasticity of his limbs. He raised his arm for several moments above his head when he made the motion to admit the enemy into the arena. The bars of a large cage were instantly lifted from above and a huge royal tiger sprang forward and stood before the Coorg, waving his tail slowly backward and forward, erecting the hair upon it, and uttering a suppressed howl. The animal first looked at the man then at the court where the Rajah and his court were seated to see the sports; but did not appear at all easy in its present state of freedom; it was evidently confounded at the novelty of its position. After a short survey, it turned suddenly round and bounded into the cage, from which the keepers who stood above, beyond the reach of mischief, tried to force it, but in vain. The bars were then dropped, and several crackers fastened to its tail, which projected through one of the intervals.

"A lighted match was put into the hands of the Coorg, the bars were again raised, and the crackers ignited. The tiger now darted into the arena with a terrible yell; and while the crackers were exploding it leaped, turned and writhed as if in a state of frantic excitement. It at length crouched in a corner gnarling as a cat does when alarmed. Meanwhile its retreat had been cut off by securing the cage. During the explosion of the crackers, the Coorg stood watching his enemy, and at length advanced at it with a slow but firm step. The tiger roused itself and retreated, the fur on its back being erect, and its tail apparently dilated to twice the usual size. It was not at all disposed to commence hostilities, but its resolute foe was not to be evaded. Fixing his eyes instantly upon the deadly creature; he advanced with the same measured step, the tiger retreating as before, but still presented his front to his enemy. The Coorg now stepped suddenly; then moving slowly backward, the tiger raised itself to its full height, curved its back to the necessary segment for a spring, and [illegible] his tail evidently meditating mischief. [illegible] continued to retire; and as soon as he [illegible] at a distance that the fixed expression of his eyes was no longer distinguishable, the ferocious brute made a sudden bound forward, crouched, and sprung with a short, sharp growl. Its adversary, fully prepared for this, leaped actively on one side, and as the tiger reached the ground, swung round his heavy knife and brought it with irresistable force upon the animal's hind leg, just above the joint. The bone was instantly severed, and the tiger effectually prevented from making a second spring. The wounded beast roared; but, turning suddenly to the Coorg, who had by this time retired several yards, advanced fiercely upon him, his wounded leg hanging loose to the skin, showing that it was broken. The tiger, now excited to a pitch of reckless rage, rushed forward upon its adversary, who stood with his heavy knife upraised, calmly awaiting the encounter. As soon as the savage creature was within his reach, he brought down the ponderous weapon upon its head with a force which nothing could resist, laid open the skull from ear to ear, and the vanquished foe fell dead at his feet. He then coolly wiped the knife on the animal's hide, made a dignified salaam to the Rajah, and retired amid the loud acclamations of the spectators."

From the American Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,—I perceive your Magazine breathes a moral and religious spirit, but not *sectarian*. I ask an explanation of the following passage of Scripture—"Drink no longer water only, but use a little wine for thy stomach's sake, and thy often infirmities."

CLEMENS.

As the request has been made, we venture on a reply, not however in a dogmatical or positive manner, as it is our purpose to avoid all questions of strife, and all bitter or censorious remarks. We presume the question has been proposed, with reference to the subject of drinking wine, and whether it should be condemned or allowed by the friends of *Temperance*.

Distilled spirits were not in use among the ancients and yet there were drunkards and drunkenness is declared to be in Scripture, without reference to the particular cause. Now, it is [illegible] drunkenness is produced by [illegible] man, no Christian should allow himself the use of the former any more than of the latter: And again, that as there is danger that the use of wine, as a common drink, will lead to intemperate habits, there should be an entire prohibition of it.

To this it has been replied, that the holy Scriptures do not prohibit the use of wine; but rather as they often speak of wine, without condemning it, except in the excess of it, it may be justly concluded, that it is not, in the moderate use of it, a sin, or an immorality. All drunkenness certainly is condemned often and severely. And they who tarry *long* at the wine, and often go to seek *mixed wines*, are ranked among other wicked men. But mark the distinction: They who *tarry long* at the wine; and who seek after *mixed wine*; which was a beverage consisting chiefly of wine, but to which spices were added to render it more palatable and more inebriating. Solomon, who condemns *long* sitting at the wine, also couples the drunkard and the glutton together. Whence it is concluded, that it was only the intemperate or excessive use of wine which he meant to condemn: and that he is no more to be understood as wholly prohibiting wine than common food. We frequently find that drunkenness is forbidden in the sacred writings, and by the holy prophets and apostles; but the prohibition or condemnation is not against the use of wine entirely. There is a silence as to this point. Yet not entire silence, but rather an approbation of the moderate use of it. The miracle of our Lord at the marriage in Cana, may be justly referred to. If the use of wine was improper, he would not have produced it by a miracle for people to drink on any occasion. And St. Paul, though he is full and explicit in denouncing drunkenness, advised Timothy to drink a little wine for his health. And the reasoning of the apostle, in another place, against those who prohibited the use of meats, and in favour of a grateful partaking of all the good things which God in his providence has provided—this, it is contended, by strong implication sanctions the moderate and temperate use of wine.

In the opinion of physicians, there is a broad distinction between wine and distilled liquors. The latter are never necessary or favourable to the health and strength of man; but they give no such opinion against wine; and some of the most eminent do advise as St. Paul did, that a little old, pure wine is wholesome for some infirmities.

Those who urge the total discontinuance of wine plead, that the example of those who take it even temperately, may induce the poor to drink ardent spirits. But may not the poor as well plead for a mode of living such as the rich adopt, in justification for extravagance and for living far beyond their ability. If a man takes a glass of wine or cider, it is no just excuse for another to drink ardent spirits, which is always injurious. And yet it seems that something is due to this consideration. If our example is perverted, we should abstain, or show the error of the argument. And as Christians, we are bound to do nothing that will cause our brother to offend.—EDITOR.

Woman.—The good government of families leads to the comfort of Communities, and the welfare of States. Of every domestic circle, woman is the centre. Home, that scene of purest and dearest joy, home is the empire of woman. There she plans, directs performs; the acknowledged source of dignity and felicity. Where female virtue is most pure, female sense most improved, female deportment most correct, there is most propriety of social manners. The early years of childhood, those most precious years of life and opening reason, are confined to woman's superintendence. She therefore, may be presumed to lay the foundation of all the virtue and all the wisdom that enrich the world.

Female Piety.—If piety is lovely, it is eminently so in the female; if it is kind, the woman who is a sincere christian is a striking exemplification of it; if it is a deep and abiding feeling, look at her who was "last at the cross, and earliest at the grave," and you see it in all its strength. In short, if such a thing as true piety exists on earth, we may look to her who has been denominated "Heaven's last, best gift to man," and behold it in all its grandeur and native excellency.

VERY APPROPRIATE.—The Richmond Enquirer calls Gen. Harrison the 'Hero of the North Bend,' and the 'Farmer of Tippecanoe.'—*Louisville Advr.*

CROSS READINGS.

Yesterday, a troop of horses—jumped down the—throat—of an eagle on a five cent piece—who immediately, upon hearing of his misfortune—turned his cattle into an interesting and well conducted journal—of sufficient importance to—break his jawbone.

On the 1st inst. a brick house—ran afoul of the President's nose, and tore the skin off of—the River Potomac—who immediately, upon—killing himself—burst her boiler—and strewn the fragments into—a pint cup.

It is reported, and generally believed, that the American Indemnification Bill has—made an incision—in the snow, which is—to run a race—with the Battle Monument—and to cause many—a public store—to split his sides with laughter.—*Reformer.*

How to shake off Trouble.—Set about doing good to somebody—put on your hat and go and visit the sick and the poor—inquire into their wants, and minister to them—seek out the desolate and oppressed, and tell them of the consolation of religion. I have often tried this method, and have always found it the best medicine for a heavy heart.

The Daily Herald, the only Simon Pure White paper in Missouri, has been gathered to its fathers at the advanced age of six months. Thus passes the "cause" away. It died from want of *sustenance and breath!*—*Missouri Argus.*

A lady the other day was asked by an envious acquaintance her age: "Really," said she, "I do not know, but I must be about thirty." "It is very extraordinary," replied the other with a sneer, "that you do not know your age." "I never count my years," said the lady; "I [illegible] friends will rob me of one."

From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE SURPLUS REVENUE.

The plan proposed by Mr. Clay for the disposition of the surplus revenue of the United States, would be the most proper, if there were not obstacles to it, which, to us, appear insurmountable, especially as regards the proceeds of the sale of the public lands. If those obstacles could be removed, we would willingly support Mr. Clay's plan, at the same time that we would like to see the revenue reduced, by a reduction of duties on imports, greater than the reduction authorized by the "compromise bill."

The distribution among all the States of the proceeds of the sale of the public lands, cannot be sanctioned by the States where the lands lie, nor by the States which conceded them. Before a distribution of the surplus revenue can be effected, the obstacle alluded to must be removed, by obtaining the assent of the States interested. And would they give their assent? We very much doubt it. The States where public lands lie, have already manifested a disposition to possess themselves of them, and to appropriate the proceeds of the sale of them to their own use.

An opinion begins to prevail among the citizens of those States, that they have a right to those lands, and that the United States cannot possess a fee simple title to them—Under such circumstances, the assent of the northwestern States to the plan proposed by Mr. Clay, as regards the proceeds of the sale of the public lands, cannot be expected, without much difficulty and persuasion. There is another obstacle.

Much of the public lands lie in the State of Alabama and Mississippi, two States formed out of the territory ceded by Georgia to the United States. In the articles of agreement and cession entered into between the United States and Georgia, it is declared, "That all the lands ceded by this agreement to the United States, shall, after satisfying the above mentioned payment of one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the State of Georgia, and the grants, recognized by the preceding condition, be considered as a common fund for the use of the United States, Georgia included, and shall be faithfully disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatever." This condition of the agreement is explicit; the lands ceded by Georgia, are to be considered as a *common fund for the use of the United States, and shall be faithfully disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatever.*—The question then arises: would not a distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the public lands in Alabama and Mississippi, according to the plan of Mr. Clay, be a violation of the agreement with Georgia? The proceeds of those lands are to be a common fund, and to be disposed of but for the use of the United states, and for no other use or purpose whatever. By distributing the common fund among the States, as proposed by Mr. Clay, can it be considered as a disposition of it for the use of the United States? If not, it is clear that a disposition of it, according to Mr. Clay's plan, would be a violation of the agreement with Georgia by the federal Government. Taking the subject under this point of view, we incline to the belief, that, before the proceeds of the sale of the public lands in Alabama and Mississippi could be distributed among the States, according to Mr. Clay's plan, the assent of the State of Georgia should first be obtained.

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